

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1852.

## RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

On Saturday last Señor Don MANUEL LARRAINZAR presented his credentials to the PRESIDENT, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to this Government. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have been entrusted with the honorable mission of representing Mexico near the Government of this Republic. The appointment of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary which has been conferred upon me, affords me the distinguished honor of being the interpreter of the sentiments by which she is actuated, and of expressing my own, to the worthy Chief Magistrate who at present presides over the destinies of this great nation. All this will be found in the credentials which I have this day the pleasing satisfaction to present.

The relations between the two Republics are of the highest importance. The Mexican Government is desirous to cultivate friendship and good understanding, so that those relations may be sustained and happily preserved unaltered. Its most earnest wishes are for the maintenance of peace, which should ever exist between them, and to avoid all occasions tending to disturb that peace, or drive it from the path which for their own common interest should never be forsaken by either, in order that no disagreeable or unhappy occurrence may engender enmity between two nations, which, inhabiting the same continent, with so many of the elements of life and prosperity around them, ought each to be employed by such means as a just and enlightened policy can put into practice in securing the welfare and moral perfection of its own citizens and the material progress of the country.

I flatter myself that nothing will occur to alter or diminish these sentiments of mutual good will and consideration, and that, both nations being guided by them and by the principles of justice, whatever obligations may spring up on either side, or may have been contracted between them, will be fulfilled to the letter.

My aims and all my efforts will be so directed that the interests of Mexico, which I am called upon to uphold, may always be reconciled and in harmony with those of this great and enlightened nation, and that during my mission I may rely upon the kindness and esteem of your Excellency, whose noble qualities are known every where, and duly appreciated.

To which the PRESIDENT replied as follows:

I am happy, sir, to welcome you as the representative of a continental Republic. There is certainly no reason why the utmost harmony and good feeling should not prevail between Mexico and the United States. The increasing intercourse between them is mutually beneficial, and every effort compatible with justice and national honor should be made amicably to adjust pending differences. Unhappily some such have arisen, but I cordially unite with you in expressing the hope that all obligations on either side will be faithfully fulfilled. This, in my opinion, would be the only course which would comport with the honor and dignity of two Republics whose territories occupy so large a space on the North American continent.

I pray that the Supreme Ruler of the universe may so direct the councils of both nations as to induce each to render equal and exact justice to the other, and that you may be instrumental in accomplishing this desirable result, towards which I promise you my cordial co-operation. In conclusion, permit me to assure you that during your residence among us you may depend upon receiving every consideration and courtesy from this Government which is due to the representative of a sister Republic.

An interesting ceremony took place on Wednesday 19th instant, in the Retondo of the Capitol. We allude to the formal presentation to the Washington Monument Society of the block of native copper contributed by the State authorities of MICHIGAN to the Monument. At 12 o'clock the Managers of the Society repaired to the Capitol, and having, together with a crowd of persons of both sexes, drawn thither by the occasion, assembled around the block, which rested on a truck in the middle of the rotundo, the Hon. ANDREW HARVEY, a member of the Legislature of Michigan, in the name and on behalf of his State, tendered the beautiful present to the Monument Association. He accompanied the act by an address, truly appropriate, eloquent, and felicitous, which, with the happy and impressive response of Mr. LENOX, the Mayor of the city, (speaking in behalf of the Association,) we hope to be able to give in a future paper.

This remarkable block of native metal weighs upwards of two thousand pounds, and consists of a solid mass of pure copper as it came from the mine, on Lake Superior, and has undergone no change save in being squared and polished. The inscriptions are of native silver, inserted in the face of the block, the two metals forming a beautiful contrast, and the whole constituting a splendid and unique as well as patriotic contribution from the Peninsular State.

The Free-Soil politicians of INDIANA held a State Convention at Indianapolis last week, at which a ticket for State officers was nominated and Delegates appointed to attend the National Free-Soil Convention, proposed to be held at Cleveland in August.

Resolutions were adopted in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to the thirteenth article of the State Constitution; favoring the freedom of the public lands; declaring that the Anti-Slavery party is not a sectional party, but for the Union; and asserting that the Democratic and Whig parties have outlived the measures which brought them into existence, and that they are mere factions. The last of these resolutions is decidedly "cool."

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. The Finance Committee of the City Council of Savannah (Georgia) have recommended that the Mayor of that city be authorized to remit to the Hon. ELISHA WHITTELEY, general agent of the Washington National Monument Society, one hundred dollars; and that an ordinance be enacted, in virtue of which it shall be the Mayor's duty to make for the same object, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday every year, until a sufficient sum is collected for the purpose, an annual donation of not less than one hundred dollars. Such an ordinance (says the Savannah Republican) will ensure a yearly contribution of one hundred dollars until a sufficient amount shall have been collected to build the Monument, and we are sure that no citizen of Savannah will grudge the amount thus proposed to be contributed. The movement is worthy of imitation by other corporations.

WATER DRINKING.—Prof. SILLIMAN closed a recent Smithsonian lecture in this city by giving the following sensible advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; abstain tobacco and opium, and every thing else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diuretics of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest, and the moral regulation of all your powers, to give you long, happy, and useful lives, and a serene evening at the close."

## THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at Boston on Monday last, when, after some preliminary business, Dr. F. D. HUNTINGTON delivered the Annual Address, of which the Boston Journal gives the leading points, as follows:

"The speaker laid aside the financial part of the argument for the cause of peace, for it is a cause too great to be measured by treasure. The only power on earth that can overcome the appetite for war is a christian conscience. The cause of war is logically overthrown by the Peace Society every year, but still war lives on, being upheld by the passions, not the reasons of men."

"The speaker eloquently alluded to the settlement of the Northeastern and Oregon boundary questions by England and the United States without resort to arms, as showing that arbitration renders strict justice to all parties, while war makes justice to depend on accident."

"The speaker alluded to the project now on foot in this country for armed intervention in the affairs of a foreign nation. He considered it the duty of every true disciple of peace to set his face against such enterprises, however plausible the arguments in their favor might be. The law of Christ is the only guide. Despotism loves war, while true freedom abhors it; for in peace only can she really exist."

"The address of the reverend gentleman was an eloquent exposition of the Christian religion, as the only instrumentality which can ever bring the triumph of peace. It was listened to with much interest by a large audience."

Our attention has been called by a distant friend to the following passage in an Editorial article of the Washington Union, of Tuesday last, which had escaped our observation, or, in common justice to the friends of one of the distinguished Whigs presented by them as a candidate for the Presidency, it should have been earlier noticed:

"If any public assemblage of Whigs has any where, or at any time, met together and said, in substance, 'we want General Scott for our President, and we do not want any more anti-slavery agitation,' then we have yet to hear, and the country has yet to hear, the first tidings of any such event. Wherever any body of Whigs has come together, at the North or at the South, in any way to deprecate further sectional strife, and to indicate a candidate for the Presidency, the candidate chosen by them has in every case been some one else than Gen. Scott! Can a position of greater 'embarrassment' in the way of 'letter-writing be imagined?'"

So far from this being true, among the Resolutions prefatory to the late expression of the preference of the WHIGS of the county of Newcastle, in the State of Delaware—to go no further back—was the following, avowing their thorough approbation of the Compromise Measures, and their determination to abide by and sustain them all, "to the end that further agitation on these subjects may cease forever."

"Resolved, That, in reference to the acts of Congress passed during the session of 1850, relating to slaves and slavery, we continue to entertain the same opinions which were freely expressed by the Whigs of this State in Convention prior to the election two years ago, when we approved the votes of our Whig Senator and Representative in favor of those acts, and tendered them our thanks for the course pursued by them. The unanimous vote of the Whig delegation in Congress from this State, upon all the separate measures of adjustment and compromise, approved by their constituents in the year 1850, then fixed the position of the Whigs of Delaware forever on that subject. Whatever opinions we may have entertained in regard to other propositions of adjustment, or touching the impolicy of blending subjects having no connexion with each other in one bill, so as to defeat them all, we have never ceased to rejoice on account of the final settlement of the distracting topics of that day, by the separate passage of the various acts requisite for that purpose. The Whigs of Delaware committed themselves in favor of the passage of these measures, because responsible, as a party, to sustain them as Delaware Whigs measures, and mean to abide by and sustain them all, to the end that further agitation on these subjects may cease forever."

The office of Second Assistant Postmaster General, lately made vacant by resignation, has, we are informed, been temporarily filled by the appointment of WM. H. DUNDAS, Esq., who has been for many years connected with the Post Office Department, and for several years has been its Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerkship made vacant by the appointment of Mr. DUNDAS has been in the same manner filled by the promotion of THOMAS P. TROTTER, Esq., lately principal clerk of the Inspection Office.

ALABAMA.—Mobile papers continue to furnish evidence of the progress of the movement in Alabama to secure the presence of delegates in the Whig National Convention. To the list of meetings previously noticed, we have now to add others held in Marengo and Baldwin counties, both in favor of being represented at Baltimore. The Marengo meeting recommended Mr. FILLMORE for the first choice for the Presidency, and Mr. WEBSTER as the second choice, with Mr. CRITTENDEN for the Vice Presidency. The Baldwin meeting recommended Mr. FILLMORE and Governor JONES, of Tennessee. In each case the delegates were instructed to regard known adherence to the Compromise as a "final settlement" of the question to which it relates, as the test to which other considerations are to be made subservient.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Journal of Commerce remarks that the people of Massachusetts are punishing themselves for having, in a period of great excitement and folly, denounced their noble Senator in Congress, (now Secretary of State of the United States,) the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, all the districts in the State, which have thus far chosen Presidential electors, having chosen men favorable to Mr. WEBSTER. At a meeting of the Whigs of Rockport, (Mass.) a few days since, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That, of all the pre-eminent services of DANIEL WEBSTER, no one so entitles him to the lasting gratitude of this nation as when he stood forth in the face of obloquy and reproach, and in the majesty of his own reputation as a whole man for his whole country; breasted the storm which faction, prejudice, and false philanthropy had conjured up to shake the foundations of the Union, and rebuked the elements of discord, vindicated the Constitution and the laws, and gave to patriotic hearts throughout the land the assurance that the crisis was past, the danger averted, and the Union saved."

The Hon. CALIB CUSHING has been appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of his Council, a Judge on the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

POINT OF ROCKS RAILROAD AND WATER COMPANY.—A bill has been reported in the Senate of MARYLAND to incorporate this company, with a capital of twenty thousand shares, of one hundred dollars each. Hon. THOS. G. PRATT, Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS, Hon. SAMUEL HAMILTON, Hon. W. COST JONSON, and W. H. DUNKINSON, and E. GAITHER, Esq., constitute the company, who are to have power to construct a railroad from the Point of Rocks to some point on the line dividing Montgomery county (Md.) from the District of Columbia; and also to furnish the United States Government, and the citizens of the District of Columbia, with a full supply of pure water from the Potomac or its tributaries, by means of iron pipes laid along the line of the proposed railroad.—Sun.

DEATH OF JOHN HOWARD PAYNE.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore Patriot announces the death of JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, Esq., our Consul at Tunis, and the author of several dramatic works and a number of other literary productions, including the popular song of "Home, sweet Home."

## PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

The late recurrence of the period for holding in the city of New York the Anniversary Meetings of various Religious and Philanthropic associations has brought forth the usual yearly exhibits of the extent of their laudable operations in the cause of benevolence and humanity. On the occasion of these assemblies, says a New York paper, "intellect and wealth from all parts of the country center here, bound on missions, not of selfish aggrandizement or pecuniary accumulation, but spurred by the impulse of duty, and receiving reward in the consciousness of doing good. We may not, in all instances, perfectly agree that the modes adopted are the best, but we feel assured that they are prompted by earnest and honest motives. These conventions furnish the evidence of what has been accomplished by the various benevolent combinations, through the exertions of their individual members, during the year. They aim at reforms and ameliorations, at home and abroad. They circle the globe with their benignant influence. They send the Scriptures in cargoes to distant lands, and circulate them freely through portions of our own. They educate self-sacrificing men, and send them on errands of mercy to the uneducated and heathen. The scattered Jews; the superstitious and wandering seamen; the intemperate and the oppressed; the blind, the deaf, the dumb; the vicious, the licentious, the ignorant, are all brought within the sphere of their influence. Efforts, continuous, persevering, immense; time and money in uncounted quantities; energies, and intellects, and hearts of the first order are employed in the great work of improving and advancing the condition of humanity over the world."

The following are the revenues for the year of the several Societies mentioned in the table:

American Bible Society.....	\$388,744 81
Home Missionary Society.....	140,062 26
Female Guardian Society.....	45,430 32
National Temperance Society.....	35,949 91
American Tract Society.....	342,858 93
Central American Education Society.....	36,240 18
New York State Colonization Society.....	21,083 41
American Seamen's Friend Society.....	29,660 64
American and Foreign Christian Union.....	35,949 91
N. York and American Sunday School Union.....	198,846 44
American Board of Com. For. Missions.....	211,062 54
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,874,699 43</b>

Creditable as is the foregoing exhibit of the liberality and humanity of the age, yet it is stated by the "Golden Rule," a respectable weekly paper published in the city of New York, that the revenue for the present year of the "Old-Fellows' Association," which quietly attempts to carry "out the simple creed upon which it is founded, to visit 'the sick, to bury the dead, to comfort the widow, and to 'educate the orphan,' exceeds in amount the aggregate of all the above associations, constituting it 'the leading and unapproachable Benevolent institution of the day.' The fact is a remarkable one and speaks well for the energy and efficiency with which the Old-Fellows' Association is conducted. Its revenue last year, as shown by the official returns, was \$1,316,227."

## LATER FROM TEXAS.

We have dates from Galveston to the 10th instant, together with files from the interior.

The Comptroller of the State has accepted bids for \$800,000 of the million of the United States five per cent. bonds offered for sale by the State. The following are the terms: The Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston \$100,000 at four per cent. premium, exclusive of interest, payable in Galveston, viz. \$25,000 on the 15th of May, \$25,000 on the 1st of June, \$25,000 on the 15th of June; S. M. Swenson paid \$100,000, at two per cent. payable at Austin within thirty days, and Corcoran & Riggs take \$800,000, payable in New York—\$250,000 in ten days, \$250,000 in twenty days, and \$100,000 in thirty days, at \$5.01, \$5.02, \$5.03, \$5.04, and \$5.10 per cent. The Central order to pay off the company of Rangers that were killed in Texas last year, has been paid out nearly \$600,000 in bonds previous to the 1st of May.

The regular mail from Paso del Norte brings information that the Indians there are committing depredations, and that no person can travel in safety. Large numbers of mules and horses have been taken by them, including those of Captain Skillman, the mail contractor. Last Tuesday, a village of New Mexico, has been plundered by the Indians. Their robberies have also extended to the copper mines. Two soldiers were killed by them on the Jornada. The Government has lost large amounts of property and the eyes of its own troops. The San Antonio Ledger extends its list of Indian massacres and robberies in New Mexico and Chihuahua to near a column.

Col. JONESTON, the engineer, was still prosecuting the survey of the San Antonio and Gulf railroad by different routes. He was expected to report very soon where the terminus of the Gulf will be located. The Ledger says this road will be built beyond a doubt. The trade via San Antonio to El Paso is said to be constantly increasing, and the practicability of a railroad by this route to the Pacific is becoming a subject of common remark.

Gen. JOHNSON, Paymaster United States army, had returned to Texas last week, and was about to be mustered into the service of the United States under Capt. J. W. Johnson.

## CUBA.

The Cronica, a Spanish journal, printed in New York, and ably edited, but a little exalado upon the subject of Cuban affairs, announces that there is reason to believe there is another expedition under concoction, for the purpose of wresting, *vi et armis*, and *per fas aut nefas*, from Queen Isabella, the gem of the Antilles and brightest jewel belonging to the Spanish crown. The reason assigned is the removal of General Concha, which was a very unpopular measure in Cuba, and we doubt not, a very impolitic one. This has encouraged the "filibuster," the Cronica says, to renew their experiments upon the island; but it is alleged that they are deceiving themselves; that the Cubans are unchangeably loyal, and more Spanish than the Spaniards themselves, if that could be—we do not see how it could, for there are no people more national than they are—that in Cuba "the negroes, the dogs, and the very stones" are, by the confession of "the chiefs of the piratical hordes themselves"—*jefes de los hordas piraticas*—ever hostile to the invaders.

Since the foregoing was set up we have observed paragraphs in a good many newspapers, which seem to authorize, in some degree, a belief that another expedition is organizing against Cuba; but we are still incredulous, and shall continue to be, until we hear of some overt act, or of some fact of significance enough to make us change our opinion, and that we have not yet heard of.—Globe.

THE SENATE OF MARYLAND has concurred in the amendments of the House to the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes in that State. So that the bill is now a law, to go into effect next October, and to prohibit the issue of banks of the State; and to prohibit the issue by the Banks of Maryland of notes of a less denomination than five dollars after the 1st of March next.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN MICHIGAN.—Michigan is getting heartily sick of the abolition of capital punishment, which the philosophers out there—far in advance of the age—contrived to obtain some years since. And no wonder, (says the New York Express,) in view of the following, one of many statements we often meet with in the journals there. We copy from a Detroit paper:

"THE PROGRESS OF CRIME.—A late grand jury which sat in the county of Wayne had its eyes opened in the course of its deliberations to the remarkable fact that the crimes of murder, rape, and robbery, and the like, were increasing upon an alarming increase in this city. It is needless to look for the cause; it stands confessed, prominent, undisguised, in the repeal of the only adequate penalty which the bloody criminal fears.—Death. The nature of the investigations which that grand jury were called upon to make satisfied its members that the city of Detroit is a dark and bloody ground, where soil has drunk the blood of many a victim, and whose streets are thick with the blood of many a murderer, of whose end nothing is known but that he was and is not, and the secret of whose 'taking off' is between the murderer and his Maker. The river flows in close proximity to the city, and a small boat, with a single murderer, and a ready receipt for all traces of proof which are subject to human ken."

MILK FOR BABES.—The Milk Bill at the New York City Hall, for the city government, was \$593 for the month of April.

## PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY—NEW SCHOOL.

The Assembly met on Friday morning at the appointed hour of nine. The usual devotional exercises were had and the regular form of business observed in calling the roll and approving the journal of the previous day's proceedings. The following are the titles of the Standing Committees, with their respective chairmen:

On Bills and Overtures.—Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Virginia. Judiciary.—Rev. Dr. Wisner, of Illinois. Church Policy.—Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy. Doctrinal Exercises.—Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit. Narrative State Religion.—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, of Cincinnati.

Leave of Absence.—Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark.

After discussion by Drs. DUFFIELD and BEMAN, and Judges DARLING of Pennsylvania, and MARSH of New York, it was decided that the committee first above named should not be a committee to originate business for the Assembly, but one to whom documents should be referred after having been received.

On motion of Dr. DUFFIELD, it was determined that all communications from Presbyteries should be placed in the hands of the Moderator for his inspection and disposition.

The Rev. Drs. ROLAND, WINKER, and others spoke to a resolution moved by the latter to adjourn over to the afternoon session to Monday, (to-day,) to allow facility to accept an invitation to visit Mount Vernon on Saturday.

A large number of appeals, memorials, and resolutions relating to church extension, slavery, rotary eldership, doctrinal truths, ministerial education, and other subjects were then offered. The records of various synods were referred to a special committee.

The Treasurer's report showed the receipts of last year as \$1,520, and the expenditures \$1,455, including \$871 for mileage for members.

The Rev. THOMAS MILLS, from the Committee on Church Extension, appointed last year, reported at great length. The plan proposed in this report is threefold, relating to the education of the Ministry, and enjoining all Churches and Presbyteries to aid this object by collections of money; the exploration of regions unprovided with churches and ministers; and, lastly, the preparation and publication of tracts explanatory of the doctrines of the Church.

In the afternoon session communications from Presbyteries were received and appropriately referred. After other routine business, the first of June was named as a day of fasting and prayer; and the first of February next for prayer for the revival of religion in colleges and schools.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, the Assembly adjourned over to Monday, (this day.)

According to invitation, the members of the Assembly visited Mount Vernon on Saturday, touching at Fort Washington, and returned to the city about 3 o'clock P. M. The Hon. RUFUS CHUTE, of Massachusetts, was of the party.

Subsequently, and by prior appointment, the Assembly called upon the PRESIDENT of the United States, when the Moderator, Dr. ADAMS, on behalf of himself and friends, neatly addressed the President as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT: We trust that you will at once appreciate the sentiment which has inspired this ancient body, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (and it is a pleasant reminiscence that it was first organized in the same year, the same month, and in part by the same men, with the Representatives of Congress, in this its first convocation in the city of Washington, to wait upon the President of the United States. Do not suppose it to idle curiosity. As ministers of religion and officers of Christian churches, we should impeach ourselves for a criminal impurity if we failed to improve the opportunity which your Excellency has afforded for expressing our profound respect for the Chief Magistrate of this free, Christian, and Protestant country. A self-governed people, of all others, should never be deficient in the sentiment of loyalty. As expositors of inspired truth, we believe that rulers are ordained of God, that we have 'a loud and peaceable lives,' and that good rulers and good governments are among the greatest blessings which His benignant Providence can bestow upon any people."

"We have observed that the remnants of our Indian tribes are accustomed to address the President of the United States as their 'Great Father.' Our hearts respond to the beauty and propriety of the designation. We have this day, as a body, visited the tomb of that immortal man of whom it has been said, 'Providence ordained that he should be childless, that a nation might always call him Father.' On those melancholy occasions when death has smitten the heart of the Republic, and we were called to guide the swollen emotions of national grief into the channels of religious truth, we were ourselves surprised into a consciousness of the tenderness of that relation which unites the people of this country to their chosen President—a sentiment often overlooked amid the collisions of party spirit, but which we would on every occasion cultivate and express."

"Though many of our body are laymen, and some of them have held or now hold important political positions—as Governors of States, Judges of the highest courts, and members of State or National Legislatures—yet, as a body, we have no political relations or associations. We aspire to no connexion between Church and State; yet it may not be presumptuous in us to think that our peculiar relations to our fellow-citizens may exert some beneficial effect upon the condition and prospects of the country. We remember our history; we are thankful for our country; and we believe in the superintendence of an All-wise Providence. That is the best nation which is composed of the best men; and it is our constant aim, by the inculcations of religious truth, to nurture that intelligence and virtue, that liberty and restraint, which are at once our national ornament and protection."

"It may not be without interest to you, Mr. President, to be informed that we represent twenty-one synods, more than fifteen hundred ministers, and, in connexion with the delegates from corresponding bodies now with us, many hundreds of thousands of Christian people. Our faith rests almost all the State of the Union, our fraternal feelings like the roots of the 'willows along the water courses,' binding the banks in a solid and compact soil, contribute directly to a strong and decided national sentiment. Our religious sympathies make us patriots."

"Mr. President, it is not inappropriate to this occasion to say that we are very ready for you. We instruct our people that it is alike unkind and unsafe, ungenerous and irreligious, to elevate a fellow-citizen to the very highest position of trust and responsibility, and then withhold from him the benefit of their prayers. When addressed by the burden of your official cares, it may be said that we are selfish. We are not; we are patriotic. We are the Sabbath returns thousands in all our cities and villages, resorting to the temples of religion, fall not to implore the aid and blessing of Almighty God upon the President of the United States."

"Thinking you for this kind reception, we beg you to accept the assurances of our sincere respect and affection."

President FILLMORE briefly replied to the address, expressing the high gratification it afforded him of receiving the visit of so large, intelligent, and imposing an ecclesiastical body. The sentiments of love, of religious and political freedom, of devotion to the country, as expressed, he duly appreciated; and in regard to the regular invocations of the blessings and aid of Heaven in behalf of the head of the nation, he felt its full force and importance. To appreciate his feelings, his deep anxiety, growing out of the daily incidents transpiring at home and abroad, it was necessary to be placed in a situation where the weight of such matters is personally imposed, and he therefore felt the more pleased to know that continual prayers were offered in behalf of him upon whom so many important public duties devolved. The mission of the ministry having for its object the dissemination of truth, religion, and intelligence, forms an interesting guaranty of the peace, perpetuity, and prosperity of our common country. Again thanking them for their visit, he wished them a pleasant sojourn, and a happy return to their homes.

The members were then severally introduced to the President.

On Monday morning the first business was on a resolution of thanks offered by the Hon. Mr. HARCAL to Rev. Dr. BARNES for his sermon before the Assembly, and requesting a copy for publication. This was contested by Dr. WINKER, Dr. BEMAN, and Rev. Mr. POLLOCK as unbecomingly, and on the further ground that the sermon contained views and sentiments on which the Assembly did not desire to be committed. On the other hand, the publication was advocated by Rev. Dr. SMITH, Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, Rev. Mr. WOODRUFF, and others, as a remarkably clear and satisfactory expression of Presbyterian doctrine. The resolution was at length indefinitely postponed, with the understanding that the sermon will be published unofficially.

Addresses of delegates from Corresponding bodies were received, and replied to by the Moderator in the same fraternal terms in which the Addresses themselves were couched.

A resolution was introduced by Rev. Dr. BEMAN to procure a block of marble for the Washington Monument, bearing the inscription, "The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Washington, 1852," and that each member give one dollar for the purpose. After discussion it was passed, the Rev. Mr. ECKHARD, JACOB GIBSON, and CARLTON BRAXTON, Esqs. being appointed a committee to carry it into effect.

The report of Church Extension was then taken up, the first section being moved by the Rev. Mr. STILLMAN, of Buffalo. It requires each Presbytery to present the subject to all the Churches and obtain an annual contribution, and to find out and sustain suitable young men for education. Each Convention is also to have a Standing Committee, to be responsible to a Standing Committee of the General Assembly; and this committee shall employ a salaried secretary to attend to this work; each Presbytery to apply its contributions to their own candidates, and to pay over the surplus to the Secretary of the Assembly Committee. The different Theological Seminaries are also required to send up annual reports to the Assembly.

Rev. Mr. MILLS and Dr. DUFFIELD defended the report, whilst Rev. Mr. HORTCHICK desired to know how the proposed plan differed from an Ecclesiastical board?

On Tuesday, after the usual opening, the Assembly entered upon the discussion of the subject of Church extension.

Rev. Mr. RANNEY proposed an amendment substituting a plan which recommends to each Presbytery to appoint a Standing Committee on Ministerial Education, who shall take charge of the subject, and allow each to give its funds to any education society, or disburse its funds in its own way, as may be deemed most advisable.

This proposition, as preventing the formation of a general board co-extensive with the whole church and as recognizing voluntary societies, was opposed by the friends of the report.

The report was defended by the Rev. Mr. TENNEY, of Ohio, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, Rev. Mr. STEELE, Rev. Mr. ECKHARD, Rev. Mr. FOWLER, Dr. BALDARD, and others, and opposed, as leading to ecclesiastical domination and sectarianism, by Judge DARLING, Dr. STEARNS, Rev. Mr. STILLMAN, and others.

The Assembly voted to hold its next meeting at Buffalo, in the North Church.

Yesterday, after the Hon. Wm. JESSUP, appointed from the Presbytery of Montrose, had duly taken his seat, the reports of Committees to examine Synodical Records was made the order of the day for Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

The Assembly heard statements with respect to the Theological Seminaries within its jurisdiction.

The subject of Church Extension was then resumed and debated until 2 o'clock, the question being on the amendment of Mr. RANNEY.

In the afternoon session leaves of absence were granted to several brethren.

Dr. A. D. SMITH reported the complaint of J. Henry Clark and others against the Synod of New York and New Jersey.

The Judicial Committee reported on two memorials on the subject of slavery, transferred to them by the Committee on Bills and Overtures. The first, marked No. 1, in the report of that committee, is from the Presbytery of Athens. It inquires whether it will not be lawful for the General Assembly to call before them Synods and Presbyteries who are alleged to be guilty of wrong doing in the matter referred to. No. 4 is from the Presbytery of Franklin. It represents that the Synods of Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, Tennessee, and West Tennessee are charged by common fame with holding sentiments and countenancing practices on the subject of slavery in direct opposition to the repeated declarations of the General Assembly; and respectfully suggest that the said Synods be cited to appear before the next Assembly to answer upon the subject, according to the Book of Discipline, chapter 7, section 1, articles 5 and 6.

The committee suggest that prosecutions on the ground of common fame, even in the case of a single individual, ought, not only upon principles of Christian charity, but according to an explicit injunction of the Book of Discipline, chapter 3, section 5, to be undertaken with "great caution;" much more when the character of a Synod is concerned, or as in the present case of several Synods, and when the matter in question is one of peculiar delicacy and difficulty.

It does not appear to the committee, as they say, that there is any such common fame in the premises as requires the interposition of the General Assembly; and they therefore recommend that the action proposed by the memorials be not taken.

On a motion being made to adopt the committee's report, the consideration of it was, for the present, deferred, and laid upon the table.

The unfinished business of the morning on the subject of church extension, on Mr. RANNEY's amendment, was then resumed and discussed till just before the time of closing.

Mr. STARR, from the Committee on Mileage, made a report.

The Assembly then, after prayer, adjourned.

## PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, (OLD SCHOOL.)

This Ecclesiastical body met at Charleston (S. C.) on Thursday. Upwards of two hundred clerical and lay delegates, from various parts of the United States, were in attendance.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. BENJAMIN RICE, of Ohio. An able and impressive discourse was then pronounced by the Rev. EDW. P. HUMPHREY, of Louisville, Kentucky, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. His text was from Matthew 7, 17—"Even so, every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit; and his theme was 'Presbyterian Theology in its development.'"

At the evening session the Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo, New York, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. JOHN M. LOWRIE, of Columbus, Ohio, Temporary Clerk. The "Courier" cites from Dr. HUMPHREY's admirable sermon the following appropriate reference to the settlement of the Huguenots in South Carolina:

"Nearly one hundred and sixty-seven years ago the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove from the kingdom of France more than five hundred thousand Hug